ഉദ്ദേശമാണ് ലാൻഡ് മോർട്ടഗേജ് ബാങ്കിനുള്ളതു്. ഈ ബാങ്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കടക്കാരായ കൃഷിക്കാക്ക് അനുവദിക്കുന്ന വായ്പകളുടെ ഈടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എടുക്കുന്ന സുസ്ഥിരതയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഔദാര്യമുള്ള ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് ധാരാളം വെളിവായതുകൊണ്ട്, ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇതു് ഒരു വെറും സാധാരണമായ സ്ഥാപനമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് ലാൻഡ് മോർട്ടഗേജ് ബാങ്കിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരു വിമർശനവും കൂടാതെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒരു മതിയായ ന്യായമാകയില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നിയമസഭയുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടും പ്രേരണയോടുംകൂടി പാസ്സാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിയമത്താൽ രൂപവൽകൃതമായിട്ടുള്ള ബാങ്കിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ അന്വേഷിക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശവും അധികാരവും നിയമസഭക്കുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നത്തെ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷമായിട്ടുള്ള വാദമുഖങ്ങളെ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. വായ്പ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഔദാര്യമുള്ള ഒരു നയം ബാങ്കു പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ കൈക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നാക്ഷേപിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

6. Grant to be given to the Schools for the Blind, etc., in the State.

Mr. T. C. Iyyukutty *(Pazhanji)*.—Mr. President, Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows:—

"*This Council recommends that encouraging grant be given to the Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb in the State.*"

I wish to read the resolution amended as follows:—

"*This Council recommends that encouraging grant be given to the Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb in the State from the beginning of the year 1113.*"

I wish to bring to the attention of this House that the School for the Blind opened at Kunnamkulam in August 1934 is making steady progress and that those who have visited the institution, both Europeans and Indians, have testified in unmistakable terms to its necessity and usefulness especially in the absence of any other institution of the kind in Kerala.

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It is very expensive to run a School for the Blind. There must be specially trained teachers to teach the blind children. All the school requisites should be got down from the National Institute for Blind, London, including paper for note-books, slates, etc., paying a high price, postage, customs duty, etc. The management has already spent more than Rs. 700 on school requisites and no grant has been received from Government towards this.

Although there are three teachers now attached to the school, Government is giving a teaching grant of Rs. 20 only per mensem, which was sanctioned at a time when there was only one teacher. The grant given to the school, compared with the financial aid granted to similar institutions by other Governments, is quite inadequate and far from encouraging since the sanctioning of the grant referred to in 1934, the number of pupils has increased, higher classes have been opened, additional teachers have been appointed, school requisites for more than Rs. 500 have been got down from England and teachers were sent to Ceylon for higher and more efficient training; but in spite of all this, the enhanced grant has not been given.

The parents of the blind children who have joined the school are so poor that they are unable to make any payment towards the tuition fee of their children. Neither are they able to pay anything towards the boarding and lodging expenses. The management is therefore providing all the blind children who have hitherto joined the school with free tuition and free boarding and lodging.

In reply to question No. 89 dated 26th November, 1936, Vide pp. 284-5, Legislative Council Proceedings, Fourth Series, Vol. IV, Part 4, it was stated by Government that seven hostels in the State are being given (in addition to other grants) grant towards building rent, but no such grant is being given to the hostel attached to the School for the Blind.

Putting together the monthly grant of Rs. 2-8-0 per boarder and the average rent of more than Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem per boarder (Rs. 15-4-0 per month towards rent, if there are 10 boarders) given to the Nambudiri Girls' Hostel, Trichur-Vide Pp. 285-6, Legislative Council Proceeding dated 26th November 1936 —it may be noted that the grant sanctioned per pupil amounts to more than Rs. 3-8-0, whereas the grant given in the case of blind pupils who are very poor is Rs. 3 per mensem per resident pupil. The parents of Nambudiri Girls residing in the hostel

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are generally rich and can afford to pay, and I understand are paying boarding and lodging fees, whereas the parents of the blind pupils in this school, being very poor, cannot and do not pay anything towards boarding, lodging, clothing, medical aid, and such other expenses. This will show that the grant given to the poor, helpless and blind children is quite inadequate and less than what is given to others.

In reply to question No. 131, Legislative Council Proceedings dated 18th January 1937, Government said that the reason for not giving grant towards the salary of the additional teacher appointed was *lateness of application*. So, for getting additional grant from 1st Chingom, 1113, application was submitted sufficiently early in 1112.

As a result of the representations submitted and being satisfied that the aid given to the school was inadequate, orders were passed by Government sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 30 towards teaching grant and enhancing the hostel grant from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month per pupil-Vide Orders dated 13th January 1937, L. Dis. 8055/12 and D. Dis. 12457/12, dated 2nd March, 1937. These orders were intended to take effect to from 1st Chingom, 1113, but the enhanced grant sanctioned as per the above orders has not yet been paid.

The orders referred to have not been given effect to on the ground that no provision was made for payment of enhanced grant in the budget for the current year. I may mention in this connection that when aid was first sanctioned in 1934, there was no allotment in the budget for that year, but the Diwan in his Proceedings No. D. Dis 3098/10 dated 31st October 1904 ordered that "the expenditure will be met from the allotment under Primary Boys-Grant in-aid.". And there was no trouble and difficulty in giving effect to the Diwan's Proceedings. If however there is no amount available in the allotment under Primary Boys-Grant-in-aid, a supplementary demand may be placed before this Council and the enbanced grant sanctioned may be paid from 1st Chingom 1113 if the Council passes.

It has already been stated that additional grant was not given in 1111 on account of the "lateness of the application" and thus the question of payment of additional grant has been pending for more than two years.

Again I wish to bring to the notice of this Coundil paragraphs 151 and 152 in the report of the Education Survey Committee, appointed by Government of Cochin, wherein the

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necessity of making arrangement for the education of the defective children is emphasised. To quote for the Council's ready reference the words of the Members of the Committee, "Some scheme for the education of these children would be a blessing to them and would be looked upon with pleasure and gratitude".

Encouraged by these words, Government was approached by the Houourable Member for Kunnamkulam in regard to the opening of a school for the deaf and dumb in the State and after some enquiries, a monthly grant of Rs. 25 towards the salary of the teacher in the first year and Rs. 5 for each resident boarder up to a maximum of Rs. 50 were sanctioned by Government as per the Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin Order D. Dis. 11514/12 dated 14th February 1937 and the Director of Public Instruction was directed to make provision accordingly in the Budget for 1113.

After thus settling the question of grant, a teacher was sent to Ceylon to undergo training at the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mount Lavinia and soon after his training a School for the deaf and dumb was opened at Kunnamkulam. The Government has recognised the School but no grant according to the above proceedings of the Government has been paid. As the School cannot be run without aid from Government, since poor deaf and dumb children should be provided with free boarding and lodging in addition to free tuition, this House may be pleased to recommend to the Government directing to make payment of grant as per terms contained in the Government Proceedings cited above.

It may be mentioned in this connection that while no grant or stipend is now being paid either to the School for the Deaf and Dumb in the State or the pupils studying in it, a monthly stipend of Rs. 6 per Cochinite student is being given to the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah in British India. In reply to Question No. 58 of 25th November 1936, Government said in the Legislative Council that "the Cochinite students studying in the school for the Deaf at Palamcottah are given stipends—A stipend of Rs. 6 per pupil per month". In the course of the supplementary questions it was emphasised by some of the Council members and Government admitted the necessity and urgency of encouraging indigenous institutions. From the reply to Government quoted above, it further follows that stipends are given to Cochin students in the School at

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Palamcottah irrespective of the fact whether the students' parents are rich and paying school fee and boarding fee or not.

The school at Kunnamkulam was opened on 30th August, 1937, after ascertaining and settling the grant that would be paid by Government. Again, it was after receipt of the Government Proceedings dated 15th February 1937, sanctioning the grant that would be paid on opening the school, that a teacher was sent to Ceylon to undergo special training in teaching the deaf and dumb. It may also be pointed out that in the Government Proceedings referred to there was not the usual conditional "if funds permit". As a matter of fact the school would not have been opened in August last, but for the encouraging words contained in the Report of the Education Survey Committee and the Government Proceedings dated 15th February 1937, sanctioning the grant. Hence I recommend this resolution to the acceptance of this House.

Dr. A. R. Menon *(Pallippuram).*—May I know the number of pupils in these two Institutions?

Mr. T. C. Iyyukutty *(Pazhanji).*—In one 14 and in the other 4.

* **Dr. A. R. Menon** (*Pallippuram*).—While I am anxious to support this resolution, I wish to make one or two observations in doing so.

In the first place I believe that it should be the duty of the Government to start a central institution for these very unfortunate children. There is no calamity which could produce such agony of mind, such terrible feeling of depression, as a calamity of blindness. What it is like can easily be guaged if you just shut your eyes for two minutes. You can then realise the agony. All the creations of nature and of man cannot be enjoyed by them and although it is not possible for us to restore their eye-sight, it is just possible to give some consolation to them through the medium of learning and in order that this may be done properly I do not think, Sir, that any primary institution can be of much use. As the Mover himself admitted this requires much expenditure and if you want to run an institution worth the name for the purpose for which it is intended then it ought to be conducted in á reasonable manner. I am positive there are more blind children than 14 in this State. I am equally positive that there are more than 4 deaf

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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and dumb. If it is the duty of the Government to give education to normal children their responsibility is increased by hundred fold with regard to these afflicted children. That ought to be the first item of expenditure in the Education Department. I am anxious therefore by supporting this resolution that the Government should take a comprehensive view and they should start an institution for the blind and they should do what they possibly can to place it on a level of efficiency and usefulness. Sir, there is a way of doing things for mere advertisement. I am not aware of the working of this institution and I am not passing any adverse remark against it. Real benefit will not be derived from an institution which is being worked in a haphazard manner. We don't want that sort of institution and I am the last man to ask the Government to make any contribution to such an institution. I think the nature of the institution is such that it ought to be under direct Government management and it must be located in a central place and not in a far off corner of the State.

There is another ground. There are two kinds of blindness. One is blindness proper while the other is, in spite of having eyes, one refuses to see things. What I want to say is that such blindness vitiates the object of a measure like this. The person who pleads for the blind should have enough generosity of mind not to drag in another community which also requires encouragement at the hands of the Government. It is this sort of things that detracts the value of a feeling which ought to obtain the unanimous support of this House. It is not true that all blind children are poor. Nor is it true that all Nambudiri children are rich. I don't believe that all Jenmies are rich.

I myself have seen many illoms where it is difficult to make both ends meet. The only community among the Hindus to accept the Purdah system and who discourages females education is the Nambudiri community and I fail to see why the benefit conferred by the Government upon this educationally backward community should be dragged in when we are discussing a subject of this nature. So let the House remove that aspect of the question and remember that we are dealing with a set of children which requires all your sympathy, all your help. I hope and trust this House will record its vote in favour of the resolution to give all succour that is asked by the mover of this resolution.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Wadakkancheri).*— Sir, an observation made by the houourable member for Palanji

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regarding the comparative grants allowed to the Nambudiri Vidyalayam for Girls and the grant that is now actually being paid towards the school for the blind seems to have given room for some misunderstanding. My honourable friend for Palanji when he referred to the grants to the Nambudiri Vidyalaya, referred to a particular question asked in this House and answered by the Government. The point attempted to be elucidated at the time of the question was that Government in their generosity to help deserving institutions by giving grants to students, they have been doing such good things to various institutions. Therefore they in their generosity may be pleased to extend the same extent of kindness to this all-deserving cause of the School for the blind. That was the point of the question as also of the observation made by the Hon'ble Member for Palanji. It is not as a matter of complaint against the attitude of the Government towards Nambudiri Vidyalayas, I assure the Hon'ble Member for Pallipuram, that the observation was made by the Hon'ble mover of the resolution.

Now there are two schools mentioned in this resolution. One, Sir, is the school for the Blind and the other is the school for the Deaf and the Dumb. Regarding the School for the blind the original grant was made by the Government as long ago as 1934 when there was only one class and there was only one teacher. The teaching grant then sanctioned was Rs. 20. And the amount per pupil granted was Rs. 3. Now at this distance of 3 years, the school has undergone such a change that it has necessitated the Manager employing 3 teachers in place of one and getting down school requisites and other equipments to the tune of Rs. 700 for this purpose. It is in this state of affairs that the request was made by the Manager to increase the monthly stipend allowed to the student from Rs. 3 to something approximate to the stipend that they allow to other institutions, and also to allow teaching grant to the two extra teachers that were appointed with the approval of the Government in that school to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is also seen from the papers read out in this House that these teachers were appointed with the approval of the Government, that these extra teachers are persons who have had the benefit of special study in Ceylon and the benefit of their special studies is being enjoyed by these unfortunate students of this particular school. It is, as I submitted before, in these circumstances that the enhanced grant is asked for. It will also be seen from the papers read out that this request of the Manager was favourably considered by the Director of

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Public Instruction and they were also favourably considered by the Government on the strength of the Director's report. Consideration, Sir, of this matter had been very favourable both by the Departmental Head and also by the Head of the Government, but their promises have not been fulfilled. Their promises held out in this behalf with regard to such unfortunate deaf and blind students have not been kept up. It is a request to the Government to make good their word of promise to give help to this School. There is nothing which I believe stands in the way of every section of this House in accepting this resolution and the best proof of the generosity of the Government will be to sanction this additional grant even from the beginning of 1113. A similar resolution was tabled for the Vrischigom Session by me. Questions were also asked by me to get information in support of that resolution and two questions have been answered in this House in the Vrischigom Session, establishing the truth of the statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Palanji. Therefore I think the Government will not find any difficulty now in granting this extra grant to this School. If it is a question of funds and non-provision in the budget we know of very many instances where Government without any provision being made realising the extreme necessity for finding out funds, have actually found funds either by a transfer or where that is not possible by additional allotments being applied for. This is a fit case in which a transfer from one head of the Education Department may be made to this or it is also a pre-eminently fit case where an additional grant may be asked for and got from this House, the urgency and necessity of the case being such as would appeal to even hard hearted financiers. I believe that the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution and come to the help of this Manager who, instead of the Government being forced to take up the matter in their hands as was suggested by the Honourable Member for Pallipuram, was kind enough to step in and to render help to the Government by opening a school himself. We ought to be thankful to the honourable Member who is the Manager of the School. I believe it is the honourable Member for Kunnamkulam who has been and is the Manager. We have to be thankful to this honourable gentleman for coming forward to open a school and conduct it thus far with this scanty help that was allowed by the Government. We have to encourage him and the school. And instead of launching upon a scheme of a Central School for the Deaf and the Blind which, of course, if you can afford to do so, is a very welcome idea, and which you

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cannot do at present, it is only in the fitness of things that the Government do accept the resolution.

The discussion was not over when the House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

B. V. KRISHNANKUTTY MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

APPENDIX.

Minutes of the Standing Finance Committee Meeting.

11th Makaram 1113.
Monday, the——————
24th January 1938.

Present:

M. R. Ry. K. Achyuta Menon Avl., Diwan Peishkar (Chairman).
,, P. J. George Avl., Joint Secretary to Government.
Rama Varmha Tampuran, Comptroller of Accounts.
M. R. Ry. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan Avl.,
,, A. V. Moothedan Avl.,
,, A. Narayana Menon Avl.
,, B. V. Krishnankutty Menon Avl. Secretary to the Legislative Council and Convener

Supplementary grants.

1. Rs. 440—under '4—Co-operative Societies—Miscellaneous.'
Passed.
2. Rs. 213—3—3 under '4—Co-operative Societies—Miscellaneous.'
Passed.
3. Rs. 180—under '8—Matches—Refund of Duty'.
Passed.
4. Rs. 130—under '32—Industries and Commerce—E—G. I. School —Miscellaneous.'
Passed.
5. Rs. 17—9—0 by transfer from '18—Sanitation and Conservancy—Improvements to markets and cart-stands 'to' 17—Vaccination—Establishment (Cranganur)'.

The Comptroller of Accounts said that it was not necessary to move the above item of transfer of allotment. It was accordingly not considered.

B. V. KRISHNANKUTTY MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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